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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Doğal Hayatı Koruma Derneği: Society for the Protection of Nature (Special; 1997)

Part 1 - Introduction

The aim and purposes of the organisation: DHKD is a non-profit organisation that aims to protect the nature. DHKD developed scientific expertise on and works especially for sustainability of natural flora in Turkey.

Any change on the organisation:

DHKD was established in 1975 and developed a wide range of nature protection projects since that time. In 1996 the group also established a foundation DHKV-Foundation for the Support of Nature based in Istanbul. The Foundation joined World Wildlife Fund (WWF) international group in 2001 and works as WWF-Turkey since then. DHKD, the society works as a separate non-governmental organisation since 2001. The name of the organisation changed from "Türkiye Doğal Hayatı Koruma Derneği" to "Doğal Hayatı Koruma Derneği" i.e. first word: "Türkiye" is not used anymore.

Part II: Contribution of the organisation to the work of United Nations

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Project Agreement between United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and DHKD: TUR/OP3/207/09 – Capacity Building for Conservation of Important Plant Areas in Baskonus (Kahramanmaraş) and Posof (Ardahan) and their Rare Plant Species. Project period: February 2007-January 2009/ project Budget: 23,000 USD.

iii) *Activities in Support of Global Principles*

DHKD, together with 40 scientists from 20 Universities in Turkey determined the important plant areas to be protected in Turkey. The publicity on the work "Türkiye'nin Ö*nemli Bitki Alanları" (Important Plant Areas in Turkey)* of 2005, has been distributed and become a reference book widely used.

DHKD implemented a project "Establishing Network for 9 IPA (important plant areas) in Turkey, since 2007. The aim of the project was to establish integrated protection management for natural flora including all actors in the society. Volunteers work considering global principles related to protection and sustainability of natural plant species in these areas together with local authorities and faculties of Universities in related field.

DHKD also worked as consultant for governmental authorities and especially for conservation on wildflowers in provinces along the Baku-Tiiblisi-Ceyhan pipeline since 2007.

DHKD worked for conservation of natural flora and fauna in more then 10 areas in Turkey, aiming to protect natural species and sustain the ecology.

2. Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (Special; 2000)

Introduction

The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP) works with a global coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) as an advocate of fair trade policies that promote strong health standards, labour and human rights, environmental protection, and – most fundamentally –democratic institutions. IATP monitors World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations and trade-related UN work in Geneva. The office also follows the work of the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights (OHCHR), particularly as it relates to Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The work of World Health Organization (WHO) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) with regards to food and health and intellectual property rights on life forms is also monitored. The office organizes regular sessions for government delegates on food and agriculture issues, working with the staff of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), among others. The project staff provides regular written bulletins on trade-related news from Geneva and a liaison service for CSOs to facilitate dialogue, formal and informal, with government delegates there.

Contributions to the work of the United Nations

2004:

CSD-12, 19-30 April 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York: IATP has been involved with the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) since the body's creation, and has been canalizing our inputs through non-governmental organization (NGO) major group. Since the Preparatory Committee meetings leading up to World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), IATP has been focusing on water as a vital issue in CSD, working closely with other major groups such as trade unions, women, Indigenous groups and youth. Per the multi-year program adopted at CSD-11 in 2003, CSD focused on the thematic cluster of water sanitation and human settlement, and were actively involved in these two sessions. In this period IATP co-chaired the Freshwater Caucus, through which water related inputs of the NGOs. As the co-chair of the freshwater caucus, IATP representative worked with other major groups and successfully lobbied for representation in the newly formed United Nations Secretary-General's advisory board on water and sanitation, which now has three civil society representatives. During CSD-12, IATP co-organized two side events: *Environmental Threats and Security: Addressing the Governance Deficit*, 20 April 2004 and *Water Through Women's Eyes: The Gender, Water and Poverty Connection*, 26 April 2004.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) XI, 13-18 June 2004, Sao Paulo, Brazil: IATP was involved in the preparations for UNCTAD XI. IATP wrote a paper on "Primer on Trade and Development Talks" that was circulated among CSOs and adapted for the introductory paper written by the Brazilian NGOs who hosted the civil society forum at the conference. IATP convened the International Planning Committee of NGOs organizing civil society activities for UNCTAD XI in Geneva. During the run-up to UNCTAD XI, IATP testified at both the January and February 2004, UNCTAD hearings for CSOs, and was invited by the UNCTAD Secretariat to join the

Roundtable Discussions held in April 2004. IATP has given prominent display to UNCTAD XI materials and links at its website. During the conference IATP mobilized civil society groups to engage in UNCTAD XI trade process and worked closely with the UNCTAD Civil Society Outreach Unit in Geneva. IATP provided trade groups with relevant information on the possibilities to engage with UNCTAD XI. IATP attended the UNCTAD XI and disseminated the results of the civil society hearings that were held in Geneva as part of the preparatory process. IATP was part of the NGO groups responsible for coordinating the Civil Society Statement presented at UNCTAD XI and organized a series of debates on commodities and fair trade, including a fair trade fair in the Civil Society Meeting space, next to the UNCTAD XI conference.

IATP represented Consumers International (CI) at the Codex Committee on General Principles and drafted comments for CI that were presented at the Codex Alimentarius Commission and at Codex meetings on the reform of Codex, risk analysis, food inspection, meat hygiene and the FAO/WHO voluntary fund for developing country participation in Codex.

2005: (i) CSD–13, 11-22 April, United Nations headquarters, New York. In preparation for CSD 13, IATP led the effort of developing the priority action points on behalf of the freshwater caucus. During CSD 13, IATP co-organized a side event on *Securing Our Human Right to Water*, 18 April, along with other civil Society groups. IATP also made an intervention on behalf of NGOs on 1 March, on Agriculture and water use; (ii) Financing for Development Conference, 27-28 June, United Nations headquarters, New York. IATP attended and hosted a side event on agricultural trade reform; (iii) Economic and Social Council, 29-30 June: IATP drafted comments for CI that was presented at the Codex Alimentarius Commission and at Codex meetings on risk analysis, food inspection and the strategic review of Codex activities. IATP publishes "Eye on America: Social Watch 1997-2004," a compilation of IATP's reporting on United States government fulfilment of commitments made at the United Nations Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, Denmark 1995).

2006: (i) UNCTAD CSO, 22 September, Geneva, Switzerland. IATP took part in the annual UNCTAD CSOs hearing, with a view to sharing CSOs' views on trade with UNCTAD member states and reinforcing UNCTAD as an important institution working on trade and development. IATP attended UNCTAD Expert Meeting on Building Productive Capacities, 4-6 September; UNCTAD Civil Society Hearing, 22 September; UNCTAD Expert meeting on Participation of Developing Countries in New Dynamic Sectors of World Trade: Review of the Energy Sector, 29-30 November; (ii) Trade and Human Rights Conference 27-28 November, Geneva, Switzerland. IATP participated with the members of the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, OHCHR, Palais Wilson. IATP continued to work with the OHCHR, the treaty bodies and human rights groups, to find ways to ensure that governments uphold their human rights obligations when they enter into trade agreements; (iii) IATP drafted comments for CI that was presented at the Codex Alimentarius Commission and at Codex meetings on risk analysis, food product traceability and food inspection. IATP published "EC Biotech Products" Ruling at the WTO and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety." IATP wrote "Codex standards and consumer rights" for *Consumer Policy Review*.Vol.16.No.1. IATP participated as a lead author in the global report of the International Assessment on Agricultural Science and Technology for Development, a multi-stakeholder project with participation by several United Nations agencies. The International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for

Development (IAASTD) were directed in support of realizing the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those regarding hunger and poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability.

2006-2007: IATP was not as active in the second implementations cycle when the focus was on energy, but became active in the current implementation cycle, that is focused on Agriculture, Rural Development, Land, Drought, Desertification, and Africa.

2007: (i) Global Initiative on Commodities Conference, 7-11 May, Brasilia, Brazil. IATP took part in this conference, organized in the run-up to UNCTAD XII by UNCTAD, the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Africa Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) secretariat. IATP was invited to share its expertise on the commodity crisis with senior officials from various developing countries. It was an occasion to discuss possible sustainable development paths with representatives of commodity dependent countries. IATP attended the UNCTAD Experts Meeting on Biofuels, 19 June; (ii) United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) 26-28 November, Geneva, Switzerland. IATP was invited as a steering committee member in the First International Review Meeting and Third International Steering Committee Meeting for the Country Projects on Integrated Assessment of Trade-related Policies and Biodiversity in the Agricultural Sector, The project looks at the impact of trade liberalization on biodiversity and the environment; (iii) IATP draft comments for CI that was presented at Codex meetings on risk analysis and food inspection. IATP was a lead author in the IAASTD policy options chapter and reviewed the agricultural investment chapter of the global report. IATP also contributed to the Summary for Decision Makers that would be debated and approved by government delegates in 2008.
(58 governments approved the IAASTD synthesis report on 12 April, Johannesburg, South Africa.)

3. Institute for the Development of Education, Arts and Leisure (Special; 2004)

Part 1 – Introduction

Institute for the Development of Education, Arts and Leisure (IDEAL) seeks to promote a *new educational system* based on the principles of "education through experience" in keeping with spiritual, ecological, economic, and human values. Specifically, IDEAL seeks to: (i) create a vision of humanity as One Family; (ii) foster moral, social, and aesthetic values through educational programs and artistic and leisure activities; (iii) establish prenatal education programs, birth centers, and prenatal education centers worldwide; (iv) promote the development of a way of life that embraces the laws of nature and respects the earth as one living organism.

This *new educational system* comprises a diverse, yet integrated, curriculum that leads to a more holistic understanding of oneself and one's relationship to others, and to the natural environment.

Children and Youth Forum at United Nations headquarters, New York: 13 December 2007, Hope-Every Child's Right - Youth & teachers (from over 15 schools in the New York area, 400+ students), sponsored by the Permanent Mission of Liberia, Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on

Children's Rights of CONGO in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, New York Office, to discuss the Declaration for Children's Rights and its many ramifications.

Art in United Nations Bookshop, April 2006-April 2008: Slavka Kolesar, IDEAL student, was invited for 2nd Solo Art Exhibit at the United Nations headquarters, New York, 8-19 May 2006. "The theme is "Seeds"—the cycles and transformations in Nature. She designed a series of water colours commissioned by the United Nations Postal Service, called "Peaceful Visions"-- Philatelic Bulletin for May-June 2007.

IDEAL Representatives, headed by Dr Kolesar, was requested by Chief, NGO Section. DESA to assist in writing a Study Project Aimed at the Fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Slide presentation at The Council in Paris, 24 October 2005. Dr Kolesar was invited by the Chief, NGO Section, to be one of the keynote speakers. IDEAL as the representative NGO for the Western continents, illustrated and defined how IDEAL has worked to implement the MDGs. This presentation has been shown worldwide at many of The Council meetings. The theme of the conference was the Development of new academic programs and of pedagogical and educational software promoting the achievement of the MDGs in partnership with AICESIS, CSO/NGOs, and institutions of higher education.

Other meetings:

24 October - 1 November 2005, 26 October- 4 November 2006 and 27 October-3 November 2007—Seminars and Public Concert in Capbreton, France—"Prenatal Education and the Importance of Family", "Politics in the Future Society" & "Water" are the themes of these seminars led by Dr Kolesar.

"Prenatal Education: Hope for the Future"— A series of lectures given by Dr Kolesar in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium, 11 May 2004, 8 September 2005, & 17-18 May 2006. "Opening new fields of exploration for the human being in his eternal quest to understand the Universe—Knowledge is infinite!—"Know Thyself" is the first step into man's inner world with all its divine potential...Parenting is a major priority for the hope for mankind!"

Summer Music & Arts camps (the 1st 2 weeks in August) have been important programs in Jaffray, British Columbia since 2004—the town of Fernie in British Columbia sponsored a building for the Arts as an education facility for IDEAL and an artistic model for the future!

Slavka Kolesar, student—Solo art exhibit in Secretariat Lobby, 10-14 May 2004 — One of IDEAL's scholarship students invited to present her art at the UN —Mosaic presented to the Office of Secretary-General of the United Nations on the 14 May.

"Youth & Creativity in the Future"—Lecture given by Dr Kolesar at the Philippine Center, 12 May 2004, in honour of the Philippine Mission of the United Nations-- "Youth and their innate creative talents, reinforced by their first teacher, their mother."

Vera Chamber Music Ensemble invited to perform at the United Nations, 13 May 2004 and 8 May 2006. These musicians are students who are models of artists for the future and examples of the potentials of prenatal education.

15-22 February 2004, Dr Kolesar led a 7 day Seminar on Prenatal Education in Broceliande, and a public concert.

From 2004-2007, IDEAL representatives have attended all the September Department of Public Information (DPI)/NGO meetings as well as the conferences for the Status for Women (CSW) in February/March.

We are on the following Committees: Spirituality, Values & Global Concerns, CONGO Committee on Children's Rights and Committee for Social Development.

4. Lay Movement for Latin America (Special; 2004)

PART I - Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

Lay Movement for Latin America (LMLA) is an Italian NGO that has been promoting and supporting the effort of its volunteers in Africa and Latin America for over 40 years, as well as stimulating and strengthening its mission in Italy and Europe. Its main topics and areas of experience are: Indigenous people, megalopolis and *favelas*, agricultural reforms and food security, basic health and small-scale production, street and working children and the most fundamental human rights. Its strategies, topics and areas of intervention are always chosen through a decision-making process with its local partners, in order to develop a common approach in the implementation of each activity aimed at supporting local development processes and the fight against poverty.

ii. Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and/or functions in terms of its orientation, its programme, the scope of its work, etc.

In April 2007 a new internal constitution/by-law was voted by our Assembly. Also, the new by-laws changed the organisation's governance structure in that two representatives of the employees of the NGO can be elected in the Board of Administration, which is made up of five members in total among the associates. Finally, the new constitution has allowed the NGO to seek juridical status, which has been granted during the month of May by the Tribunal in Verona.

Our organisation has constantly increased its volume of work in developing countries as well as in the European Union. The majority of the funds are still from public sources, however, they mostly have a European origin rather than from the Italian government.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and UN meetings

Our representatives took part in the Economic and Social Council NGO Forum held on 18 March 2004 in New York and in the "2nd Session of the World Urban Forum" organised by United Nations-HABITAT in Barcelona in September 2004.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters

Our organization has developed a long-standing working co-operation with a number of United Nations specialized agencies in Central and Latin America. In Nicaragua we are currently working in favour of the human rights of children alongside the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) where we aim to develop a new generation of community leaders; in Bolivia we have been working side by side with UNICEF from 2005 on projects for the safeguarding of children's rights. This was possible with the institution of six new local "Defensorias" (Human Rights Offices) especially in and around the city of La Paz and by re-defining the policy on under age detainees for the children held at the four La Paz State prisons to include more rehabilitating activities for them.

LMLA was also granted accredited status by the Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCDD) in November 2007.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in the following geographical regions: Central America, the Caribbean, South America, Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa. The major actions undertaken were the following:

Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: (i) In the region of the Andes, we have constantly worked to ensure access to safe drinking water for the population of the Potosì, Cochabamba and Oruro Districts in Bolivia. We have enhanced the channels of "alternative economy" in Peru and Paraguay through a network of local producers, in order to give them a more sustainable production which safeguards the producers' rights; (ii) In Central America we have been strenuously working to achieve higher rates of employment among the younger generation of the population. This was achieved by investing in the capacity building of the human resources in Nicaragua and Honduras

especially, working side by side with civil society organisations and local authorities. Special attention has been placed on the employments rates of women.

Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education: In Morocco we have been working since 2003 to develop, side by side with our local counterparts, an educational method with has been named "informal", in order to reach the local Berber population in the *douars* at the feet of the Atlas Mountain in the Beni Mellal region. There we have been developing an educational method which meets the needs of a semi-nomadic population, with the lowest schooling rates in the world. By covering the territory in which they live and work, we offer them the means to establish an adequate schooling system for the children and their families. The projects we have implemented in the region have been highly rated by the European Commission.

Goal 3 - Gender equality: All of our projects around the world have a very significant gender component, to ensure the participation of at least 50% of women in our activities and as our beneficiaries. We have developed a special expertise regarding capacity building and education for development projects in Europe and around the world, where gender equality has always been one of the main concerns.

Goals 4 and 5 - Reduce child mortality and Improve maternal health: In Burkina Faso we work in collaboration with a number of health organisations, with the funding of an Italian Foundation to develop a sustainable system of local Health Centres in the region of Bobo Diulassio and the South West. One of the main targets is to improve the health of mothering women and their children by offering a more integrated health system in the region.

Goal 6 - Combat HIV and other diseases: In Burkina Faso we work together with the local Health and Education Ministries to implement a holistic health system, also by educating the local population on the most common diseases present in the region.

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability: Environmental sustainability is a major component of all the international cooperation projects we implement and support around the world as well as in Europe. In Brazil, for example, we have been working since 2006 to re-develop the *favelas* in the Metropolitan Area of Recife, where we recognised the population's rights to a safe and decent home, by implementing the process of legalization of their properties and that their ownership of their homes is recognised by the local government.

Goal 8 - Develop a global partnership for development: LMLA believes the sustainability and ownership of any action is only possible through a real partnership with local organizations, local authorities and international development agencies. We believe in creating a network of people and organizations, in order to share the best practices and make sure ownership of the results is beneficial to the local populations. In Europe we have developed many actions for education for development to share the experiences we have developed around the world with the citizens and institutions where we live.

i. Initiatives in support of Global Principles

Lay Movement for Latin America has been working for over forty years to improve the lives and safeguard the human rights of the populations in need in Central and Latin America especially. However, we feel it is important to share this experience and with our fellow countrymen and women, to make sure that our actions to favour a more just and sustainable development is not limited to localised actions in developing countries.

5. National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty (Special; 2004)

PART I - Introduction

This mission of the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty (NCADP) is to abolish the death penalty in the United States of America and support efforts to abolish the death penalty worldwide. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., NCADP serves its network of over one-hundred state and national affiliates. NCADP provides them with technical assistance, training, and strategic advice and assists in devising public policy campaigns to end, limit, or repeal the death penalty, state by state. For advocates committed to ending the death penalty, NCADP serves as a clearinghouse with contacts and information. NCADP produces reports, fact sheets and other public education materials for use in state campaigns.

PART II - Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

A representative from NCADP attended the 60th Session of the Commission on Human Rights from 15 March to 23 April 2004, Geneva, Switzerland. Joint written statements with International Possibilities Unlimited, addressing item 11 of the provisional agenda (Civil and Political Rights), and highlighting the continued use of capital punishment in the United States for juvenile offenders and item 17 of the provisional agenda (Promotion and Protection of Human Rights).

Representatives from NCADP attended the 61st Session of the Commission on Human Rights from 14 March to 22 April 2005 in Geneva, Switzerland and lobbied for the inclusion of language calling for the prohibition of the death penalty for people with mental illness in the Death Penalty resolution (agenda item 17). The submitted an oral intervention on item 17 (the death penalty) and two written interventions about the situation of the death penalty in the United States. They attended the meeting organized by the Permanent Missions of Mexico and Sweden, which focused on item 14 of the agenda, "Persons with Disabilities." They submitted proposed text to be included in the Resolution on Disability Rights and the Resolution on the Question of the Death Penalty.

ii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals

While the work of the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty does not specifically fall within the categories of the Millennium Development Goals, by working to expand human rights, especially by drawing the world's attention to the injustice of capital punishment for the mentally ill and juvenile offenders, NCADP has contributed to an environment in which the Millennium Development Goals can be achieved.

6. World Vision International (General; 2004)

Part 1 - Introduction

World Vision International (WVI) is a Christian humanitarian organization dedicated to working with children, families and their communities world wide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. WVI serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender. World Vision Partnership works to alleviate human suffering, seek justice and promote sustainable human transformation through emergency operations and long-term community development in 98 countries on 6 continents serving more then 100 million people. It's Global Centre, 17 support offices, 7 regional offices, 70 national offices and over 31,000 staff worldwide provide a global reach to implement child-focused, community based initiatives in collaboration with government ministries and local and international agencies.

There were two changes to the bylaws of the organization during this report period. The Bylaws were amended, by a resolution duly adopted by the WVI Triennial Council on 26 August 2004. The Mission Statement was amended (removed the phrase: "Strategic initiatives that serve the Church in the fulfilment of its mission;" and replaced it with the following; "Partnerships with churches to contribute to spiritual and social transformation") and the new Vision Statement was added. The 2007 amendments revised the Covenant of Partnership to incorporate references to "federalist principles," and added some provisions relating to criteria for membership in the WV Partnership and processes for disputes related to membership.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations:

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conference and other United Nations meetings:

World Vision International (WVI) participated in the following activities: (i) Global Conference on the Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Armed Conflict and Peace building 19-21 July 2005 in New York; (ii) Third Committee of the General Assembly, as a member of the NGO Advisory Council for follow-up to the United Nations Study on Violence Against Children, October 2007; (iii) United

Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) +5 Review of A World Fit for Children, 11-12 December 2007.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters:

WVI's cooperation with the United Nations bodies were as follows: (i) With Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, on formulating and rolling out the Cluster approach to managing emergencies as one of the 3 NGO representatives to the Inter Agency Standing Committee and, participated in a number of workshops with him and other United Nations officials in 15 countries in Africa, Asia, Caribbean and Europe to promote with all partners the United Nations Reform and Cluster system; (ii) WVI's Executive Director for International Relations participated in Paris with the Coordinator/Director of International Council of Voluntary Agencies in the initial orientation session with then nominee Ambassador Sir John Holmes; (iii) WVI's Executive Director for International Relations Co-chaired with the two Emergency Response Coordinators the expanded Inter Agency Standing Committee Global Humanitarian Platform to widen the partnership among United Nations and Red Cross agencies and 40 of the major international and local NGOs; (iv) Hosted Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, as the major speaker at World Vision's Triennial Council in Singapore, 14 September 2007; (v) During this reporting period, WVI's Deputy Vice President for Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs participated in the Humanitarian Logistics Cluster through attendance of cluster meetings; (vi) WVI is currently the largest NGO partner of World Food Program (WFP) and handles up to 275,000 MT of food (265,000 MT in 2007). As per WFP's Annual Report for 2006, WVI was their top partner in the following categories: (a) number of countries of collaboration; (b) by amount (MT) of food handled; (c) Health; (d) Education; (e) general food distribution; (f) Food for Work; (vii) Undertook a three-year pilot project in collaboration with WFP around School Feeding and HIV/AIDS; (viii) WVI's Vice President for Food Programming co-chaired the WFP-NGO Annual Consultative Group meeting on 19-21 November 2007 in Rome, Italy where he introduced Ms. Josette Sheeran, WFPs new Executive Director to the NGO's participants. On 12 December 2007, WVI's Vice President for Food Programming provided input to WFP's Strategy document; (ix) Collaborated with UNICEF and worked in creating Child Friendly Spaces in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Indonesia during this 2004-2007 reporting period; (x) On 26 June 2007 nine of WVI senior leaders met with United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at the United Nations Head quarter in New York; (xi) Contributed to drafting of Security Council Resolution 1654 (2006), 1669 (2006), 1698 (2006), 1711 (2006), 1736 (2006) and 1742 (2007), 1751 (2007), 1756 (2007), 1771 (2007), 1894 (2007) on situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Resolution 1653 (2006) on Situation in the Great Lakes region; (xii) In 2007 WVI worked with OCHA in tsunami response in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand and had close collaboration with OCHA and United Nations country teams in the following areas: Uganda, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Kosovo and Bosnia; (xiv) WVI is a member of the Inter Agency Standing Committee global health and nutrition clusters and participated in face-to-face meeting of the clusters for the past 3 years and supported the production of guidance and tools for effectiveness of humanitarian responses; (xv) Participated in consultative meeting on Influenza Pandemic Preparedness organized by OCHA in Geneva, in 2007. Concurrently WVI was invited to participate on the 26 September 2008 tabletop exercise on humanitarian readiness to respond to a

pandemic; (xvi) At the 26 June – 7 July 2006 United Nations Small Arms Review Conference in New York, WVI was represented at the conference and presented a research on the impact of small arms on children; (xvii) In February 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 at the United Nations headquarters, New York, WVI participated in the CSW Sessions; (xviii) On 15 September 2006, participated in the Committee on the Rights of the Child's Day of General Discussion and submitted a paper relating to the theme the discussion: "To Speak, Participate and Decide – The Child's Right to Be Heard"; (xvix) On Sept. 21, 2007, submitted a paper to the Committee on the Rights of the Child's Day of General Discussion on the theme: "Resources for the Rights of the Child - Responsibility of States" Investments for the Implementation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Children and International Cooperation (CRC art. 4); (xx) Organized and led a Round Table on Protection issues at the 2007 Annual United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/NGO Consultation. In addition WVI in cooperation with UNHCR produced an adaptation on the Conclusion on Children at Risk for a range of users in the field; (xxi) Wrote and disseminated a briefing paper for the Security Council Mission to the Great Lakes (Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda) in November 2005; (xxii) Represented the Global Campaign for Education on the Global Advisory Committee of the United Nations Girls Education Initiative from 2006-2007; (xxiii) Participated in the World Bank Spring Meetings from 2006-2007.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in the support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the following four geographical regions: Central America, South America, Africa and Asia, and invests some $1.3 bill in development every year. Due to length limitation of this report, we will report only on organization's contribution of one MDG here:

Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education: (i) World Vision International successfully lobbied for the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education to focus his 2008 report to the Human Rights Council on the right to education in emergencies; (ii) WVI provided significant input into the recommendations identified in the 2007 report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education to the Human Rights Council on the right to education for disabled children; (iii) 4th Session of the Human Rights Council 2007. WVI submitted a paper on the right of disabled children to education and hosted a side-event on the issue with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education; (iv) World Bank/International Monitory Fund Annual Meeting 2007: WVI launched a report on including disabled children in education through the Education For All-Fast Track Initiative (global partnership to help low-income countries meet the education MDGs) and held a side-event on the report with the Vice President of the World Bank's Human Development Network; (v) WVI United Kingdom prepared a policy paper on Inclusive Education for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/World Bank Fast Track Initiative.

iv) Activities in Support of Global Principles

World Vision representatives met with the president of General Assembly on December 3, 2007 to plan with the General Assembly president WVI contribution to the Global Principles and the MDGs in high-level events in 2008.